THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

☞ We have been authorized to announce C. L. Banner, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Robert F. Linville, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Forsyth.

☞ We have been authorized to announce George V. Fulp, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

DISSOLUTION.—James A. Long, Esq., of the Greensborough Patriot, has withdrawn from that paper, and Col. M. S. Sherwood will continue the publication.

THE CONVENTION.—This body revoked the order to adjourn on Wednesday, and adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on the third Monday in November next. Among the closing actions was the ordinance transferring the State troops to the Confederate Government, an ordinance to provide ways and means for the defence of the State, an ordinance for the ad-valorem taxation of slaves, &c. Two of these ordinances appear this week. Others we will publish in our next.

Ad-valorem passed by a vote of 88 to 11.

The Convention also passed, on Thursday, an ordinance allowing our soldiers, in and out of the State, to vote for Clerks, Sheriffs, Members of Assembly, Governor, Members of the Confederate Congress, and President and Vice President.

THANKS.—Capt. F. P. Miller, in the name of the *Forsyth Southrons*, requested us to tender thanks to all friends for the many favors conferred upon them while in camp at this place. Especially to the Central Committee, the ladies of Salem and Winston, who were so active in ministering to their comfort, and to Revs. Bahnson and Mann for the words of encouragement and good advise given them on the morning of their departure.

☞ Some time since a short article appeared in this paper, reflecting upon a Yadkin County correspondent of the N. Y. *World*.

Rev. Silas Livermore acknowledges that he did engage as a Southern correspondent of said paper, "for compensation, the *World* having been represented to him as a literary and family journal, conservative and designed for a national circulation." Mr. Livermore says that when his friends complained that the "*World* had become Republican," he requested its discontinuance and ceased corresponding, to "avoid the very appearance of evil." In conclusion, he says: "I am conscious of having done nothing in the matter inconsistent with strict fidelity to my adopted State."

The above is the substance of a communication received, which is too lengthy for our columns.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—We have heard of no preparations any where to celebrate this day. The nation's birthday is scarcely spoken of about here.

The Northern papers enumerate a grand total of 180,000 Confederate troops in Virginia.

At New York, on the 25th, 700 bales of cotton were sold at 14½ to 14¾.

Gen. Henningshen.—The Savannah Republican learns that this gentleman will probably be chosen Colonel of the Ninth Georgia Reg't, now rendezvousing at Atlanta. He is a private in a company from Burke county.

The official vote of Tennesse gives a majority of 61,170 for secession.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The Sentinel of the 21st June, which accidentally fell into my hands, says: "So many original secessionists are out of the State, that a new election for members of the Legislature would change the phase of things," and intimates that change was the object of those who favored a new election.

The idea that enough *original* secessionists had volunteered and gone to Virginia to change the complexion of the Democratic Legislature, should a new election be held, is supremely ridiculous; for it is a well known fact that a large majority of the volunteers are anything else but original secessionists.

In another article, in the same connection, however, the Sentinel speaks of "twenty thousand secession voters who will, in a short time, be beyond the limits of the State," thus again endavoring to leave the impression that nobody but *original* secessionists had gone to the war, when the fact is that old Union men, generally, are the most active in "taking the bull by the horns" now when danger really threatens.

And, in conclusion, to show that the Sentinel's apparent fears were entirely groundless, we will simply state that the Convention made provision for the soldiers in and out of the State to vote at the various elections.

STOKES.

LATEST FROM DANVILLE.—We learn, verbally, from a gentleman who returned Wednesday evening from Danville, that the Forsyth companies are well and doing well. We also received a letter which, however, contains no news of importance. Capt. Scott's Company, from Guilford, is also ordered to Danville, which will make the Regiment full, numbering about 1100 men. The election of field officers was to have taken place on Wednesday, but we have nothing definite.

FROM RICHMOND.—A gentleman from this place also returned from a visit to Richmond, Wednesday evening. He confirms the taking of the steamer & schooners, as prizes, and saw the identical Mr. Thomas, who acted so conspicuous a part, as noticed elsewhere. The number of troops in Virginia are said to exceed 175,000 men, and the Southern Confederacy has, including the above, about 260,000 men in the field. The general opinion in Richmond is that the war will be of short duration. We hope it may be so.

The Eleventh Regiment.

The Danville *Register*, of June 27th, compliments the North Carolina Regiment, now at Danville, in the following terms:

ORDERLY VOLUNTEERS.—The volunteers composing the ten companies of the North Carolina Regiment, now in camp above this place, are the most orderly, decent, gentlemanly set of soldiers for the number, we have ever seen. Although furloughs are freely extended by their officers, and numbers are daily found on the streets, there is none of that noise and rollicking about them usual with too many soldiers when off of duty.

They appear to be quiet, orderly, decorous parcel of men, anxious for a conflict with the enemy but no one else. All praise to them for their sedate and gentlemanly bearing.

A SURE GUARANTY.—Nothing convinces us more of the determined spirit of patriotism and Southern devotion, by which the volunteers of the North Carolina 11th Regiment are actuated than the fact that, as a general thing, most of them were at Divine service in the different churches of this place, on last Sabbath.

PARCELS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The undersigned intends sending a two horse wagon to the encampment of our Volunteers at Camp Hill, near Danville Va., on Tuesday morning next, for the express purpose of conveying packages. Friends desiring to send articles will please bring the same by Monday evening. Having spent several days among our brave Boys, the past week, he takes the liberty of suggesting that such articles as Potatoes, Pickles, Beets, Beans and Eggs, will be among the most acceptable articles.—Fancy Cakes &c. being neither healthy nor desirable in the camp. Any small boxes and packages left at my Store will be cheerfully forwarded—as many as can be sent at one load.

E. A. VOGLER.

Thursday, July 4th, 1861.

HAMPTON'S LEGION.

Four hundred men of Hampton's (S. C.) Legion passed on yesterday. To-day, and for several days to come, hundreds of men and horses belonging to this Legion will pass Greensboro'. As usual our ladies were at the depot, with all manner of comforts for the hungry and weary soldier.—[Greens. Patriot.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO TAXATION.

The following ordinance was passed by the Convention on Tuesday last:

AD VALOREM ORDINANCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained*, That the third section of the fourth article of the Amendments of the Constitution be and the same is hereby annulled.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That all free males over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, shall be subject to a capitation tax, not less than the tax laid on land of the value of three hundred dollars, and no other free person nor slave shall be liable to such taxation; and also, land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the tax on slaves shall be as much, but not more than that on land, according to their respective values; but the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly; and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law: *Provided* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the exemption from taxation of soldiers in the public service, or of free males or slaves in case of bodily or mental infirmity, or of such real estate as hath hitherto been exempted by law.

FROM DANVILLE.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.]

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
DANVILLE, June 24th.

Dear Press:—We are now safely and agreeably encamped at Danville, surrounded by most beautiful landscapes, near to the river bank, nestled amidst a most inviting and pleasant grove, and in close proximity to three noble springs, within the lines of the camp.—We are having a "high old time." Certainly we were fortunate in the selection of a camp ground There is every inducement why the Governor should have made this a camp; a pleasant town, near to the borders of the Old North State, healthy, and possessing many natural advantages over other places, and at the terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, by means of which Road thousands of troops might be conveyed to Richmond, Petersburg, or Lynchburg, in a single day. Without delay the officials of the Old North State should concentrate six thousand troops here for the purpose of drilling.

At this time we have only six companies, or about six hundred men, in camp. The names of the companies with their Captains are as follows: "Davidson Guards," Capt. Leach; "Forsyth Rifles," Capt. Belo; "Forsyth Grays," Capt. Wharton; "Mountain Boys," Capt. Pepper; "Town Fork Invincibles," Capt. Westmoreland; "Blue Ridge Riflemen," Capt. Graves.

It is the general remark that the men constituting these companies are manly, stout and orderly soldiers. Our Virginia friends express much satisfaction, and are pleased with Gov. Ellis for making this place a camp of instruction. We expect other companies to-day, (Monday,) as they have been ordered to rendezvous at this place. Four more companies will complete this regiment. We are very cheerful—could not be otherwise. The ladies are frequently at the camp, with words of cheer and smiles to fascinate the soldiers. I think we shall be delighted with our new mode of living in a short time. It requires some weeks to forget the luxuries of home. But, rest assured, nothing can lessen our ardor or suppress our eagerness for the conflict. So far our men are very orderly and respectful to all. To-day the "Guards," "Grays," "Rifles" and "Boys" were sworn into service for one year. Not a man has yet refused to sign the pledge, none have hesitated but for *explanations*.

Danville is the strangest place in the world. There is none other like it. It cannot be described; it must be seen in order to form a correct conception of the place. Four hundred men from here are at Manassas Junction, Philippa, and Richmond. The ladies are beautiful, the men are hospitable and generous, and the little boys are respectful. We will get on well together.

On Saturday last the citizens gave us a Barbecue. The town and community turned out in full numbers. The table groaned under the weight of good things; such as ham, chickens, lamb, beef and everything else a hungry stomach could suggest. The Volunteers were given posts of honor, as the occasion was for their special benefit. They would charge on the table and after a terrific encounter with the enemy would retreat, but in good order. They exhibited splendid military discipline. They lack much of being weary or discouraged;—my *humble opinion* is they are eager for another engagement. There was speaking also on the occasion. Captains Leach, Wharton and Pepper spoke in the forenoon; Capt. Ambler, (Virginia Commissary,) Hon. John Kerr and Samuel S. Bryant, in the afternoon.

In conclusion allow me to add that we are pleased. But let not our friends forget us, else we might forget them—as the good people over here are very kind to us. The ladies of Salem and Forsyth must remember us tenderly and give us a *practical* exhibition of the same. The least of their kindness will be appreciated. We are all well with a few exceptions.

SALEM.

P. S.—Since writing the above another company has entered the camp. It is from Yadkin. Something near a hundred ladies were in camp this evening. S.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avealanch, June 28.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF CAIRO.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER ALTON—ONE THOUSAND LINCOLNITES MISSING.

Capt. Morg. Bateman, of the steamer Mary Patterson, arrived from Cairo yesterday. He brings the intelligence that Cairo has been drained of all the troops stationed there, with the exception of 3000. Their destination was Missouri.

The steamer City of Alton left Cairo on Sunday night under sealed orders for Cape Girardeau, with 1,000 men. It proceeded several miles above the point, and landed when the fact was communicated to a Missouri force in the neighborhood. The Missourians surprised the party, took the steamer and made the one thousand Cairoites lay down their arms. This rumor was currently reported at Columbus, when the Mary Patterson left and generally believed.

Another rumor prevailed to the effect that a scouting party of one thousand Lincolnites had left Bird's Point for the interior of Missouri. Up to Tuesday evening nothing had been heard from them, and the belief was universal that they had been taken prisoners by the triumphant Missourians. We trust that these rumors are correct, and the source from which the intelligence is derived inclines us to believe them.

LATE WAR NEWS.

CAPTURE OF VALUABLE PRIZES.

Daring Exploit of Maryland Zouaves.

Richmond, July 1.

Col. Thomas, a Baltimorian, in connection with Capt. Hollins, late of the United States Navy having devised a plan of seizing the Steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Baltimore and Washington, Col. Thomas, disguised as a female, accompanied by 12 men, who appeared as passengers, went aboard shortly before she left her wharf at Baltimore. The vessel stopped at point Lookout, where according to previous agreement, Lieut. Alexander, with another detachment of men, came on board and secured passage to Washington. By accident (!) Lieut. Alexander went into the cabin of the steamer and recognized the French lady (!) as an old acquaintance from Paris. Both Thomas and Alexander speaking the language fluently, they found no difficulty in maturing their plans. During the conversation that ensued between the French lady and her acquaintance, instructions were given as to how the party should proceed. The arms, which had previously been carefully loaded and concealed, were made ready for instant possession. At one o'clock on Saturday morning, the time for striking the blow having arrived, Col. Thomas threw of his disguise, appeared in his uniform, and ordering his men to do their duty, the steamer, in 5 minutes, was a prize to the forces of the Confederate States. The Captain and crew surrendered without striking a blow, and were confined without trouble. They appeared overwhelmed with surprise.

Capt. Geo. N. Hollins, late U. S. Navy, who had gone aboard at Point Lookout, then assumed command of the steamer and run her into Cone river, expecting to meet the Tennessee Regiment and jointly attack and capture the Pawnee. The Tennesseeans, however, did not arrive on the ground till late Saturday morning.

It was then too late for any demonstration up the river as originally intended, and the steamer was headed down the stream. On her passage she captured two schooners and one brig. Each had a crew of about ten men, who were taken prisoners.

One vessel was loaded with 3,500 bags of coffee, another with anthracite coal, and another with ice. The steamer St. Nicholas is a first class boat, 275 feet long, side wheel.

All of the prizes were safely towed to the mouth of the Rappahannock, and thence to Fredericksburg. Their value is roughly estimated at $375-000.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

RICHMOND, June 30.

A skirmish took place near Romney, Va., on the 26th June, between a small detachment of Col. Ashby's Cavalry and a party of 50 Federal Cavalry. The following are the particulars:

Capt. Ashby of the Fauquier Black Horse Troops, started on a scouting expedition, accompanied by six of his men. His object was the capture of a spy, known to be lurking in the vicinity. Deluded by a black hearted traitor, who professing to be friendly, offered to lead the Captain to where the spy was concealed, our men found themselves surrounded by about 50 yankees.

The Hessians demanded their surrender, to which Capt. Ashby and his men replied with a discharge of their pistols. The fight was severe, and the brave and heroic Capt. and men clearing the right and left with their powerful sabres and using their trusty pistols, fought with an appaling desparation. Six others of Capt. A's men, hearing the firing, came rapidly to their aid, and finally succeeded in killing seventeen and chasing the remainder of the cowardly gang across the Potomac. Two of our men killed, and Capt. Ashby was shot in three or four places, and had one of his arms broken. It is hoped that he will survive his injuries. A more successful fight against such fearful odds is without precedent.

Fight at Matthias Point--A Dozen said to be Drowned--Fifteen or twenty Injured.

A severe skirmish took place at Matthias Point on Thursday night (27th ult.) between our troops and a Lincoln force under Capt. Ward, of the steamer Freeborn. They landed with a number of men bringing with them some sand bags, &c., to erect a battery. They were attacked by two Virginia companies, and driven back to their boats. The loss of the enemy was six killed, among them Capt Ward, twelve were drowned, and some twenty ran into the woods, where they were dodging about like scared partridges. The only damage on our side is said to be a flesh wound on the cheek of one of our men.

General expectation is looking for warm work in a few days in the neighborhood of Manassas. There is but little general news.

From the Memphis Appeal of the 25th.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Maj. Gen. Pillow has received, from an official source, and in such a manner as makes it perfectly reliable, information that a bearer of despatches has arrived from the Confederate Ministers in Europe, with advices that England and France have determined to protect their commerce on the western continent, and that, to ensure its safety, each of the Governments have ordered twenty additional ships from their respective navies, to reinforce their squadrons in the Southern waters.

Another important point of information is, that negotiations for a loan had so far progressed as to have secured propositions from different parties and powers, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, upon the security offered by the prospective cotton crop, or that portion of it which will come into the hands of the Confederate authorities, through the confidence of the Southern people in their government.

The same dispatches also conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Confederacy will be recognized in a short time by the great European Powers; that the blockade of the Southern ports can be only of short duration, and that the season when our great staples are prepared for market will see us in free commercial intercourse with all the world, with the single exception of our persecutors at the North.

We make these statements with the utmost confidence in their truthfulness—the intelligence having reached the commanding General at this point by express messenger from the bearer of European dispatches, who passed to Richmond on Saturday night.

RICHMOND, July 1, P. M.—The State Penitentiary was discovered to be on fire to-night. The flames progressed rapidly, and the loss is heavy, all the works having been destroyed. None of the prisoners escaped. A fireman named Crump had his leg broken. Captain Thomas, commanding the Maryland Zouaves, was to-day appointed a Colonel by the Virginia Convention.—*Pet. Express.*

WAR RUMORS AND FACTS.

MANASSAS GAP:—Gen. Beauregard was steadily advancing his forces towards the Potomac.—The Federalists were still at Falls Church, seven thousand strong, and with twelve pieces of artillery.—In other points they appear to have drawn back from our lines. They are unwilling, evidently, to risk an engagement unless in greatly superior force, and with all the advantage on their side.

YORKTOWN.—It was reported at Richmond on the 28th, that 2,000 troops at Yorktown received marching orders at an early hour on Thursday morning. Quite an excitement prevailed in camp when the gentleman left who brought this intelligence. The precise destination of the soldiers was known, but the Richmond papers suppress it.

Intelligence from Fortress Monroe at Washington, represents that the gunboat Monticello, having gone up the Rapahannock, a party went on shore, and were fired upon by a party of Secessionists. Nine were wounded—one fatally.—The Monticello opened fire on the Secessionists, who, having no cannon, they of course dispersed.

It begins to be whispered that the Hessian troops at Fort Pickens are suffering terribly from the climate, and before the summer is out the Fort will be one great hospital.

Bold Move.—Capt. Abbott, of the Schooner Wautauga, has just returned home at Washington, N. C., bringing a small cargo of coffee, sugar &c., from St. Thomas, W. I. The Captain saw no signs of the blockading squadron. So says the Washington Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Letters per steamer Africa say that large numbers of privateers are fitting out for the Confederate service, and some have already left.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—That the President's message, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, will recommend any compromise having for its object the reconciliation of those now in arms against the Federal Government, no one at all acquainted with the views of the administration believes. On the contrary, it will doubtless be found that the course already initiated will be firmly maintained, in consonance with the inaugural address; and on this, as on all other subjects, the administration is "one, undivided, and undivisible."

ST. LOUIS, June 25th.—A fight is reported to have occurred at Camp Cole, between the Unionists under Col. Cook and the Missourians. Twenty-three Unionists were killed.

There were 1000 Federalists at Booneville.

Arkansas troops are coming to the assistance of Missouri.

A gentleman from St. Louis informs the Memphis Appeal that there was a perfect reign of terror in St. Louis—business being almost entirely suspended, and at least 75,000 people having left the city. Many outrages upon property are perpetrated and personal indignities suffered.

The Fredericksburg Herald of Tuesday, says that 200 shot and shell were fired at Matthias' Point on Saturday, and at the house of Custis Grimes, just below the Point.

The firing was commenced again yesterday, and it is reported that the house of Mr. G. was demolished this morning. An adjoining house, used as a hospital by our forces, is presumed to have been the reason why Mr. Grime's residence was destroyed. The enemy fired into the hospital, which is a sad commentary on their civilization.

FREDERICK, MD., JUNE 25.—A resolution has been passed by the Legislature demanding the return of the arms of the State militia, taken away by the Governor.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The papers this morning contain letters from Gov. Magoffin and Gen. Buckner, stating that an agreement has been made between Gen. McClellan and the Kentucky authorities that the territory of Kentucky will be respected by the Federal authorities, even though it should be occupied by the Confederates; but if Kentucky does not remove them the Federal troops will interfere.

The Governor of Tennessee agrees to respect the neutrality of Kentucky until occupied by Federal troops.

RIOTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—Bank riots have broken out in this city. The citizens have demolished Withell, and two other Bank Brokers' offices have been injured. The Montgomery Guards were called out, but refused to obey orders to fire upon the citizens. The Zouaves were called out and fired rounds of buckshot.

LATER.—Forty rioters are in jail. Their comrades are armed with cannon and threaten the jail. The Mayor has proclaimed martial law.

THE THREE MONTH MEN.—Most of Lincoln's army only enlisted for three months—and the signs increase that the greater portion of them will not re-enlist. The Tribune's correspondent, from Fortress Monroe, appears to apprehend that this will be the case with the brave volunteers from Massachusetts. We observe the expression of similar apprehensions in respect to many others. No doubt it is a subject of great anxiety to the usurpers at Washington. The three month's expire about the 15th or 20th of July.

Richmond Whig.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMIES.—The Baltimore and Washington papers of the 27th abound with statements in regard to the march of great bodies of troops on both sides. Gov. Wise is said to have gone to Lewisburg, with 4000 men, to repel a reported invasion up the Great Kanawha. From 5 to 8000 men were at Martinsburg and its vicinity. Gen. Johnston is fortifying Winchester, with 10,000 men. A collision with Gen. Patterson is expected very soon. The piskets frequently fire upon each other.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

RICHMOND, June 26.—A party of Federals, on Monday afternoon, from the steamer Star, attempted to land near Urbana, on the Rappahannock River, for the purpose of stealing provisions. The Federals despatched boats containing about fifty soldiers, with a swivel and small arms.—12 soldiers, armed with muskets, marched towards the residence of Mr. Gresham, and were met by a company of Confederates, and repulsed. Some few were killed and wounded; the balance ran to the boats and put back to the steamer. About eighty shots were fired from the steamer, seven passing through Gresham's residence. Nobody was hurt on the Confederate side.—This news comes from Col. Hall, in a letter written at Gresham's House, after the fight.

Affairs in Missouri—Defeat of the Federal Troops.

Mr. T. S. Davis, who reached this city yesterday afternoon, direct from St. Louis, furnishes the subjoined statement, which he says was supposed to be true at the time he left.

RICHMOND, VA., June 24.

I left St. Louis on Wednesday evening last, the 19th inst. We had received authentic news from the battle fought at Booneville on the morning of the 17th inst. Gen. Lyon, in command of 5,000 Federal troops, left St. Louis on the 15th inst., for Jefferson City; arrived on the 16th; took possession quietly without any resistance, where he left 2000 of his troops under command of Col Boernstein, and he (Gen. Lyon) continued on to Booneville, 40 or 50 miles above Jefferson City. When arriv ng near Booneville, Gen. Price in command of the 1,500 State troops at that place, made a partial retreat by which he succeeded in decoying Lyon and all his men on land, save a few hundred on board the Jatan. Gen. Price had masked batteries in a small skirt of woods, from which he opened a brisk cannonade immediately as Lyon drew up his men in line of battle, which resulted in the repulse of the Federal troops with a loss of 300 killed and 700 taken prisoners. Gen. Lyon himself was captured, and six pieces of cannon, and 800 stand of arms. The steamer Jatan, with the few hundred who were left on board, was shot to pieces and sunk in the river; the remainder, about 1,800 or 2,000 retreated towards Jefferson City.—All their boats were captured. Boernstein, who commanded at Jefferson City, immediately after their defeat telegraphed to F. P. Blair, Jr., who had command in St. Louis, to send up all the forces he could spare. Upon reception of the dispatch he sent up 3000 troops from St. Louis the evening before I left.

Upon the reception of the news from Booneville, the Secessionists in St. Louis turned out 3000 to 4000 strong, greatly elated, and cheers for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Gov. Jackson. They expected to make an attack upon the Dutch that night, who were under command of Blair, and supposed to be about 3000 in number.

The battle at Kansas City took place on Monday morning, the 17th. Thirteen hundred Federal troops made an attack upon about the same number of State troops, under command of Capt. Kelly. After a desperate fight the Federals were repulsed, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle, 150 taken prisoners, four pieces of cannon, &c. Loss of State troops, 45 killed and wounded.

I passed through Cairo on the night of the 19th; met with no difficulty, farther than the inspection of my baggage.

T. S. DAVIS.

Sharp Work.—Lieut. Crossan commanding the steamer Winslow, of our State navy, on Sunday captured off our coast the schooner Transit, Knowles, from Key West, whither she had been to carry provisions &c. to the Fort there. The Transit is 195 tons burthen, owned in New London, Conn., and is worth $10,000. A day or two after, he recaptured the brig Hannah Birch, which was recently captured off Savannah by Lincoln's ship Flag, Lieut. Sarton, and ordered to New York. She had on board 150 hhds. of molasses.

THE TORY TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

From gentlemen who arrived here Saturday, we learn that the Tory Convention in session at Greenville, Tenn., adjourned on Thursday evening last; after the adoption of resolutions declaring the secession ordinance null and void, and repudiating all allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. A committee was appointed to present a memorial to the Tennessee Legislature, asking the privilege to form a new State out of the counties of East Tennessee, the same to constitute a part of the Lincoln government; and that as soon as the Legislature takes action in regard to the memorial the Convention shall again be called together to determine what course the people of East Tennessee shall pursue.

DIED.

In Seguin, Texas, of typhoid fever, FRANCIS C. HAUSER, a native of this place; aged about 25 years.

At a call meeting of the Winston Masonic Lodge, on Wednesday night, the 3d inst., held in consequence of the death of one of its members, FRANCIS C. HAUSER, who departed this life at Seguin, Texas:

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, by an inscrutable dispensation from the "Grand Master" of the Universe, our beloved brother, FRANCIS C. HAUSER, one of the first members of this Lodge, has been removed from this to the *Spiritual* Lodge above, whose builder is God; and whereas, we desire to offer some testimonial of regard for the deceased: Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother, Winston Lodge has lost one of its most exemplary members; the temple of Masonary one of its strong pillars; society an ornament; science and enterprise a devoted son; bereaved parents one whose place cannot be supplied.

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere condolence to the weeping family and friends of our departed brother, and for consolation refer them to the exemplary life and upright walk of him whose loss they and we deplore.

Resolved, That this Hall be draped in mourning, and that the members of the Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of the Lodge, a copy of the same be furnished, under the Seal of the Lodge, to the parents of the deceased, and that publication of the same be made in the *Western Sentinel* and *People's Press*.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
P. A. WILSON,
J. G. BLACKBURN, } Com.

Winston Lodge, July 3rd 1861.

WANTED
FOR INFANTRY SERVICE
100 YOUNG ACTIVE MEN
OF GOOD CHARACTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all anxious to serve their country to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month, commencing from day after enlistment.—Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places.

CAPT. WM. H. WHEELER.—Chaffin's Hotel.
LIEUT. H. C. BANNER.—C. L. Banner's, Esq.
" RALPH GORRELL.—Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd's.

The Two Heroines, Misses Kerr and McLeod.

The two noble heroines, Misses Abbie Kerr and Mary McLeod, of Fairmount, Marion county, who rode from their home to Phillippa, a distance of thirty odd miles, to apprise our forces there of the approach of the enemy, arrived in Staunton by the Western train on Wednesday night last, and remained till Friday morning, when they went to Richmond. Whilst here they were the "observed of all observers," and were received with a cordial welcome. Great anxiety was manifested by all to hear a detailed account of their interesting adventures from their own lips.

They left Fairmount at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, and hastened, without escorts, to Phillippa. They had not gone a great distance before they found that a shoe of one of the horses needed fixing. They stopped at a blacksmith's shop for that purpose, and whilst there a Union man came up and questioned them very closely as to who they were, and on what mission they were going. Miss McLeod replied to his interrogatories—telling him that their surname was Flemming, and that they were going to Barbour county to see their relations. Their interrogater seemed to be very hard to satisfy, and it taxed the ingenuity of Miss McLeod to impose upon him. As soon as the horse-shoe had been fixed they again proceeded on their way, but had not gone far before their evil genius, their interrogator at the blacksmith shop, passed by them on horseback. They perceived that his suspicions had not been allayed, and that he was going on in advance of them to herald the approach of spies. They allowed him to pass out of sight in advance, and then destroyed the letters they had in possession, that the search of their persons, to which they then anticipated they would be required to submit, might not betray them. When they arrived at the village of Webster, they found it in commotion, and many persons were anxiously awaiting their arrival in the eager hope of capturing the spies. They were then subjected to a rigorous cross-examination. The heroines were calm and self-possessed—answering every question without hesitacy—and expressed a perfect willingness to have their persons searched by any lady they might select for that purpose. They were allowed to pass on, after being detained for some time, though there were some in the crowd who were very much opposed to it. As soon as they got out of sight of that village they rode very rapidly, for fear they might still be arrested by some of those who were so much opposed to allowing them to proceed. They arrived at Phillippa about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and told Col. Poterfield that the enemy would attack his camp that night or the next morning. These ladies then went to the house of a Mr. Huff, about a mile and a half from Phillippa, where they stayed all night. The next morning they heard the report of the firing at Phillippa, and, in disguise, accompanied by a countrywoman, returned to Phillippa, on foot, to see what had been the result. They moved about amidst the enemy without being detected in the least degree. Going into one of the houses, they found James Withers, of the Rockbridge Cavalry, who had concealed himself there to prevent the enemy from capturing him. These ladies immediately told him that they would effect his rescue if he would trust to them. He very readily consented, whereupon these ladies disguised him as a common countryman by furnishing him with some old clothes. They then gave him a basket of soap, with a recipe for making it, that he might pass as a pedlar of that necessary article. With these old clothes and his basket of soap on his arm, and gallantly mounted upon a mule, accompanied by his guardian angels, he passed safely through the crowds of the enemy and was brought by them safe and sound into the camps of his friends at Beverly, after a circuitous and hard ride over precipitous mountains where persons seldom, if ever, rode before. His fellow soldiers and friends rejoiced greatly when he arrived, for they thought that he was either killed or taken prisoner by the enemy—they rejoiced that the supposed "dead was alive, and the lost was found." He is now known in our camp as the "pedler of soap." The heroic conduct of these ladies will live in history, and they will become the heroines of many a thrilling story of fiction in years to come.—*Staunton Spectator.*

THE NORTHERN SOLDIERS DYING.

A letter from Washington City to the Baltimore Exchange says that "a very considerable portion of the effective strength of the army is broken down by sickness." That terrible disorder, the dysentery or bloody flux, is spreading with unexampled rapidity, and the fatality is perfectly frightful. Within a very brief period, one of the N. Y. regiments lost sixty men by this disease alone. "There were, two days ago, no less than 700 men in the wards of the hospital at Georgetown," and it is more than probable that the number has been greatly increased since, although they are sending home such of the three months men as are able to be moved, as speedily as possible. The three months volunteers, nearly to a man, will refuse to take service again when their term of enlistment expires.

They are also having an anxious time of it at the outposts over the river—not a night passes but the sentinels are picked off by the Confederates. Every morning the light guard is sent out to bring in the dead, and the numbers are daily increasing. Already the killed and wounded, at the outposts alone, would count up hundreds. The army, broken down by sickness, as it is, and soon to be weakened by the loss of the three months volunteers, is in no condition to take the field.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 21.—It is generally conceded here that the Union Congressional candidates are elected in all the districts of this State, except in the first, where Mr. Burnett, State Rights, is undoubtedly elected.

The Peace Feeling at the North.

Although the Northern mail has been discontinued, we occasionally find extracts from Northern papers in the Southern journals. We clip the following from the Fayetteville Observer:

The N. Y. Daily News is another of these plain speaking papers. It affirms that "every day renders it more unquestionable that an immense reaction has taken place within the last few weeks, in favor of peace." It speaks of "the panic created by the affair at Big Bethel," as "showing with what anxiety and dread they look forward to the developments of each day." It says the industrial classes, the merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers and mechanics, "have become fearfully aware that impoverishment and national ruin are staring them in the face." It "has no hesitation in saying, that, if a mass meeting could be convened in New York to-morrow, of all who are really in favor of immediate peace, even at the cost of the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States, it would outnumber the monster union manifestation of seven weeks ago, and be characterized by an earnestness and sincerity that were wanting on that occasion."

This is plain language, and the News winds up with the following:—

"Such earnest advocates of brute forces as the Philadelphia North American are compelled to admit, that, although "we have been for a month and a half preparing for war with an energy never known before, we are still in no condition to prosecute hostilities as required by the nature of the occasion." The Herald, the Times, and the Tribune have found that the unconstitutional army is either insufficient in numbers, badly officered, or the Confederate [illegible] and they give a gloomy picture of the prospect before us. The North have 100,000 troops already in the field; and 200,000 more are believed to be indispensable for the accomplishment of the objects laid down by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April. The expenses of Government are over $20,000,000 a month, and in three weeks they will be doubled. A national debt of several hundred millions, in face of an impoverished country, and a credit so impaired that money can only be obtained at the most ruinous sacrifices, is inevitable. Martial law has been unconstitutionally proclaimed in many places; the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been arbitrarily and tyrannically suspended; and there are strong probabilities of dangerous foreign complications. The Constitution has become a by-word, security of life and property are gone, and the task of "restoring the unity of the Republic has become nearly hopeless."

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The Confederate Congress passed a law at its late session to provide for the election of a President, Vice President, and members of Congress, under the permanent Constitution, on the first Wednesday of November next.

The Electors of President and Vice President are to meet in their respective States and cast their votes on the first Wednesday in December.

Congress is to assemble on the 18th day of February, 1862.

The President of the Senate will open and count the votes for President and Vice President on the 19th of February.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

President Davis has appointed the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana, a General in the Army of the Confederate States. Bishop Polk is a native of Raleigh, the son of a noble and noble looking Revolutionary hero who carried the scars of that contest to his grave, and grandson of that "old Tom Polk" who participated in the getting up of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and of course was one of its signers. The Bishop's early predilections were for a military life. He was educated for that purpose at the West Point Military Academy, along with Generals Lee, Johnston, and other eminent military men. While there, many of the Cadets became pious, among them young Polk, who soon resigned his 2d Lieutenancy and took orders in the Church. He will proceed at once to his command, that of the Brigade of Red River volunteers.

President Davis has promoted Col. Magruder to a Brigadier Generalcy; so that both the Colonels—Magruder and Hill—who won laurels at Bethel, have won promotion also.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

REACTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—June 26—Everything here looks bad. The streets begin to look somewhat deserted. There have been from 15,000 to 16,000 men already gone from the city. The Democrats at least 75 or 80 per cent of the number. If they had not gone to the rescue of the Government, Lincoln would have been chased out of Washington at the points of Southern bayonets long ago. The Wide-Awakes, those who flourished around the streets with equipments and torches, and were going to swim in Southern blood, have joined the "Home Guard!" There is a reaction commencing here in favor of peace. Whether it will amount to anything, Heaven only knows, but I sincerely hope that it will.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES AT FORTRESS MONROE.—It was but a few days ago that the National Intelligencer spoke in glowing terms of the proclamation of Gen. McDowell, advising the Federal troops to respect private property. Incidentally, the Intelligencer spoke in terms of guarded approval of the conduct of the troops thus far. We clip the following extract from the Fortress Monroe correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune as an evidence of the atrocious manner in which the troops really do behave:

"The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not unfrequently *on the persons also*, of Virginians, conceived to be Secessionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper degree of discipline would insure the shooting of platoons of scoundrels, *not all privates*, who seem to have imbibed the idea that they came here to pillage and destroy. *The outrages that I could detail are calculated to cause every decent man to blush.* A wound has been inflicted that never will heal so long as recollection remains. It is in the hope that some good may be done thereby that I make this disgraceful confession."

Ranger's Notice.

Taken up by William Newsom, in Waughtown, a stray sorrel mule, supposed to be about 8 years old, and valued at $5. Said mule is lame in the left knee, no brand or mark perceptible. T. CHITTY, Ranger,

July 8, 1861.

STATE CONVENTION.—ORDINANCE TRANSFERRING TROOPS TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Convention, on Thursday, passed the following important ordinance, introduced by Mr. Graham of Orange.

The Convention also passed on Thursday an Ordinance allowing our soldiers, in and out of the State, to vote for Clerks, Sheriffs, members of Assembly, Governor, members of the Confederate Congress, and President and Vice President.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Howard, of Edgecombe, requesting the President to notify Hon. Henry J. Clark, the Speaker of the Senate of the absence of Gov. Ellis from the State, and his inability to attend to his duties, and requesting Mr. Clark to perform the duties of Governor during such absence or inability, was discussed on Thursday, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Howard, Landon and Satterthwaite.

The order to adjourn on Wednesday, at 1, P. M., was revoked, and Friday, at 2, P. M., was fixed as the time for taking a recess, until November next. The result of this revocation, has been the transaction of much important, and indeed, indispensable business.

AN ORDINANCE,

To provide for the disposition of State Troops and Volunteers, raised under the Acts of the General Assembly, respectively entitled "An Act to raise ten thousand State Troops," ratified the 8th of May, and "An Act to provide for the public defence," ratified the 10th day of May, 1861, and for other purposes.

Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the State Troops levied under the acts of the General Assembly, first aforesaid, which have been formed into Regiments, with proper complements of officers and men, be, and the same are hereby transferred, by regiments, to the Confederate States of America, upon the same terms and conditions, as if they had been raised under the authority of the said Confederate States.

2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all levying and recruiting of troops under said Act shall cease and determine from and after the 20th day of August next; and that all troops which shall have been raised under said Act prior to that day, shall be organized into Regiments and transferred to the Confederate States, in the manner and upon the terms and conditions aforesaid. And if there shall be an excess in the number of said troops, sufficient to form a battalion, companies or company, such excess may be organized according to its appropriate number, and transferred in like manner.

3. Be it further ordained, That all appointments of officers, under said act, either in the line or in the staff, over and above the number appropriate to and required by the regiments, battalions and companies thus organized, shall cease and be vacated on the said 20th of August next; and that His Excellency, the Governor, may, in his discretion, order any Quarter Master, Commissary or Medical stores, owned by the State, and not required for immediate use, to be turned over to the said Confederate States, upon proper receipts for the articles thus delivered, to be taken by the officers accountable for the same.

4. Be it further ordained, That all commissions to officers in the aforesaid State troops issued by the Governor and Military Board under authority of the act of the General Assembly to create a Military Board, ratified the 10th day of May, 1861, who shall remain in service after the 20th day of August next, as aforesaid, are hereby ratified and confirmed, notwithstanding any provision in the Constitution of the State for a different mode of appointment.

5. Be it further ordained, That the naval forces and vessels of this State be transferred to the Confederate States, upon the same terms and conditions that are provided as to State troops in the second section of this ordinance, the said vessels to be paid for or accounted for upon terms to be agreed upon by the Governor with the Confederate States; and that after the 20th day of August next, all naval officers of this State shall be discharged and all vessels of the Navy not accepted by the Confederate States shall be sold under the direction of the Governor.

AND WHEREAS, The President of the Confederate States, through a communication from the Secretary of War, has informed this Convention that he will accept from this State into the service of the Confederate States, two thousand volunteers for twelve months in addition to the four regiments already in said service, and cannot accept any greater number of volunteers for twelve months,

6. Be it therefore ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all volunteers who have been called out by the order of the Governor for twelve months, over and above the four regiments aforesaid, and two thousand men to be designated by the Governor and tendered to the President for service as aforesaid, shall be discharged on the 20th day of August next; Provided, That any of said Volunteers who shall signify their desire to enlist in the State troops aforesaid, or in any corpse that may be called for by the President in the mean time, shall be discharged forthwith, to the end that they may enter such service; and provided further, that the Governor shall again tender such volunteers by regiments to the President of the Confederate States, and if the President shall agree to accept them, or any part of them, by or before the 20th day of August next, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order them, or as many of them as the President shall accept, into the service of the Confederate States, and discharge only the residue. Provided further, That any volunteers discharged as foresaid, shall, in addition to their pay, be allowed reasonable expenses for traveling to their several homes; and provided further, that the Governor may order out the militia as volunteers, or otherwise, in case of invasion or imminent danger thereof.

7. Be it further ordained, That all provisions of the Assembly authorizing the raising of a greater number of men, or of a different species of force than is hereinbefore comprehended, or as are otherwise inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed and declared of no effect.

8. Be it further ordained, That the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to create a Military Board," be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the 20th of August next: Provided, That the office of Military Secretary shall be continued until the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of settling the military accounts.

9. Be it further ordained, That no oath shall be required to be taken by the officers or soldiers of any of the forces aforesaid except the oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina, prior to their being mustered into the service of the Confederate States; but each man shall be held and deemed to be in military service, and subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, from the time of his signing the articles of enlistment.

10. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to take immediate measures, and issue the necessary orders, to carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this ordinance.

Read three times and passed.

June 27th, 1861.

WELDON N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of the Convention.

"WHAT'S TO BECOME OF MY REVENUE?"

As the expense of the United States government is now going on, it amounts to $1,200,000 per day. At this rate the expenses will amount

For one week,	$8,460,000
For one month,	36,000,000
For three months,	108,000,000
For one year,	438,000,000
For two years,	876,000,000
For five years;	2,191,000,000

These figures make a very encouraging Republican looking glass.

From the Richmond Whig.

Conspiracy Against Constitutional Liberty.

A letter from the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti Enquirer, which we copy, gives a view of the designs of the Rump at Washington against the public liberty. The letter is important, both for its contents and for its source. It tells of the plans for the subversion of free government, and it discloses the fact that there are still some people at the North not disposed quietly to submit to the establisment of despotism.

That these plans existed, we have had doubt for many months. The men in power at Washington have set aside and trampled under foot all the safe-guards of freedom. The Constitution was virtually abrogated when Lincoln assumed the power of waging war. All his acts since that step have been directed to the establisment of an unrestrained tyranny. The Constitution expressly declares that Congress alone should possess the power of raising and supporting armies. Congress at its last session emphatically refused either to raise an army, or appropriate money for its support. Lincoln, in the face of this refusal and the express letter of the Constitution, has enlisted an army of more than a hundred thousand men, and seized upon all the means of the government for its equipment and support. The Convention which framed the Constitution refused in express terms to authorize the common agent to make war upon the sovereign States of the Confederacy. This wretch has usurped the power, and is now using the common funds of all the States for the invasion and subjugation of a part. The Constitution stipulates that armed forces shall not be quartered upon the people, even in time of war, without authority of law; yet he has quartered his mercinaries upon the people of Maryland and Missouri, and is ravaging and laying waste the soil of Virginia. Every citizen is guaranteed the privilege of bearing arms; he is deliberately disarming the people of two States, and striving to prevent all others from obtaining weapons for the protection of their homes and liberties. Freedom from arrest without authority of law—the great and distinguished badge of a free people, he has annulled, and empowered and directed his subordinate military officers to suspend the great writ of *habeas corpus* at their discretion. To clinch the despotism thus established, he has taken it upon himself to change the oath to support the *Constitution* in an oath of obedience to the *Government*—of which his Apeship is the chief,

Of course, if the outraged laws and Constitution should ever recover their vigor and supremacy, these great offenders would be the first to feel the weight of their hands. We were, therefore, prepared to hear of schemes for the permanent prostration of the Constitution and the perpetual ascendancy of tyranny. To this end, the whole system of Confederated Sovereignties is to be abolished—all State Rights anihilated—the Central Power augmented and consolidated—and the Military Despotim rendered supreme and absolute over the whole land. This is the programme revealed by the Cincinnatti paper. The most vaunted free Government the world has ever seen subverted by a Charlatan and an Ape!

Nothing has so much astonished the world as the apparently unanimous approval at the North of all the usurpations of Lincoln. In a day, they ceased to possess any of the rights of a free people, and they raised one universal shout at their own degradation. That a whole people, supposed to be bred in a love of liberty, should, of a sudden, lose all sense of a free Government, and in a blind fury for conquest or revenge, embrace their own servitude, was a spectacle never before seen. We have something like it in the enraged moccasin striking his poisonous fangs into his own body; but, for rational, calculating human beings, there is nothing to parallel it in history. It was the result of the stupor and shock caused by surprise. The condition is too unnatural and anomalous to be lasting. When the first violence of the storm shall pass away, reason and self-interest will resume their away. For the time being the military despotism crushes all freedom of opinion and action. But the throbs of freedom may be detected in the Cincinnatti paper. There are men even in the despot-ridden region indulging aspirations for their lost rights. The Rump Government at Washington and the dominant faction in the Yankee States of the East may combine for the suppression of all popular liberty and the establishment of a vigorous despotism; but the great States of the Northwest, prompted by interest, honor and liberty, can never be brought permanently under that degrading yoke. The significant allusion to the great struggle which the Democracy have to endure, and the difficulties and dangers which environ them, inspire the hope that the crisis is appreciated, and means are being employed to meet it.

Correspondence of the Cincinnatti Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—We are sweeping on irresistably, though insensibly, to the destiny that awaits all things human—a radical change. Individuals die while governments continue; the latter are corporations, that can endure convulsions and feel no sickness; but even they must sometimes yield to overruling events, and undergo dissolution or great changes. Our Government, the pride of freemen and of lovers of freedom the world over, is now in the process of change, to be known no more for ever as it has been. On Thursday last, the Hon. N. P. Banks, as he stood upon Arlington Heights, in company with distinguished military and civil officers, said, as he waved his hand toward Washington: "*This is the end of this Government as it now exists. There will be a reconstruction on different principles.*" Such is the universal impression here, and the conviction weighs like the pall of death on every patriotic heart. The great republic is gone, and its government is fast loosing its anchorage in popular liberty, and is drifting to a despotic harbor as a safe refuge from the storms of revolution.

The great people, whose pursuits or whose opportunities do not allow them to see more than the surface currents, might as well be given to understand at once the powerful undertone that is sweeping from under them their personal freedom, the rights of the States and their Republican government. I tell them they are no longer freemen, in that large and comprehensive sense we have all understood was conveyed and embraced by that word, when applied to the rights and privileges of American citizens. They will wake up ere long to the realization of the horrid truth, but when it is too late to recover what despotism shall have clutched in its iron hands. I write this as fact and prophecy.

It has already been asked: "Why all these State lines? Why all this needless, cumbersome, intricate entanglement of different powers to make law and to decree judgment? We can afford now to efface the old Colonial Geography. It is the admitted powers of States within the nation that has been the source of all our trouble. Nor will the removal of State power, and the creation of a Nationality, be a task so formidable."

The idea is to do away with State lines and State local governments, and consequently, with much of the elective franchise as now enjoyed by the people. In other words, the grand conception is to make the Government of the United States as near that of Great Britain as it is possible to get it. It is old Federalism, with astounding monarchial additions, revived, and under very favorable auspices for its success. You must not suppose that this thing is not seriously entertained, for it is, and the conviction here is universal that the change is absolutely necessary, and will be made. A strong central government is now the cry; and army and navy officers strongly favor it, because by the change they will become the upper crust of society. The whole matter is openly discussed here and boldly advocated. You will learn from this that the democracy has before it the hardest battle it has yet fought in this country. It will be to retain the largest share of personal liberty and rights, as now enjoyed under the present Constitution. They will fight under great disadvantage, under the terrors of death and imprisonment. What the outcome may be, God alone can tell. For myself I fear for the future.

Congress will soon assemble. But *cui bono?* is asked by many. The New York Tribune says it can do all necessary business in a day or two. The Courier and Enquirer says all Congress has to do is register the wishes of the President. Indeed, these leading Republican journals believe Congress will only be an incumbrance, as the President, by assuming all the power desirable for the exigency of the country, will not be hampered by any legal restrictions. All Congress is wanted for is to allow the Government to borrow what money it may deem necessary, and to raise what number of troops may be regarded as desirable. It is also said that Congress will go into secret session to discuss the question of conferring full military power on the President to raise and equip armies, declare martial law, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. As he has been doing this without authority of law, the question is gravely asked, what is the use of Congress?

The contempt in which the Supreme Court of the United States is held by the military, and the usurpation of power by this latter branch of the public service and the violation of personal rights and individual liberty, both North and South, are referred to as an evidence that Republican freedom is dead, and only the formality of burial to hide it forever from the face American people is wanting. So passes the glory of the American Republic.

North Carolina Volunteers.

The following companies comprise the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Regiments of North Carolina Volunteers:

FIRST REGIMENT.

D. H. Hill, Colonel; C. E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel; John H. Lane, Major.

COMPANIES.—A. Edgecombe Guards, Capt. John L. Bridgers; B. Enfield Blues, Capt. D. B. Bell; C. Charlotte Greys, Capt. E. A. Ross; D. Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Richard J. Ashe; E. Buncombe Rifles, Capt. W. W. McDowell; F. LaFayette Light Infantry, Capt. J. B. Starr; G. Burke Rifles, Capt. C. M. Avery; H. Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. Lewis S. Williams; I. Randlesburg Rifles, Capt. A. A. Ervin; K. Southern Stars, Capt. Wm. J. Hoke.

SECOND REGIMENT.

A. Warrenton Guards, Capt. B. O. Wade; B. Granville Greys, Capt. George Wartham; C. Halifax L't Infantry, Capt. Jas. H. Whitaker; D. Cleaveland Guards, Capt. A. W. Burton; E. Catawba Rifles, Capt. T. W. Brandburn; F. Duplin Rifles, Capt. Thos. S. Keenan; G Nash Boys, Capt. Wm. T. Williams; H Warrenton Rifles, Capt. Thomas Jones; I Tarrsville Guards, Capt. R. E. Coleman; K. Lumberton Guards, Capt. R. M. Norment.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, W. D Pender; Lieutenant Colonel, W. S. Guy; Major, D. H. Hamilton; Regular Quar. Master, David Pender; Reg. Commissary, Thos. Cain.

COMPANIES.—A. Yanceyville Grays, Capt. Graves; B Randlesburg Rifles, Capt. Erwin; C. Milton Blues, Capt. Mitchell; D Leasburg Grays, Capt. Hambrick; E. Alamance Regulators, Capt. Ruffin; F. Davie Grays, Capt. Clement; G. Edgecombe Rifles, Capt. Hyman; H. Rockingham Guards, Capt. Scales; I. Rockingham Rangers, Capt. Settle; K. Dixie Boys, Capt. Bailey.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Junius Daniel; Lieut. Colonel, Geo. P. Lovejoy; Major, Paul P. Faison.

COMPANIES.—A. Roanoke Minute Men, Capt. Johnston; B. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller; C. Anson Guards, Capt. Smith; D. Cleaveland Blues, Capt. Dixon; E. Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault; F. Bough & Ready Guards, Capt. Vance; G. Reid Guards, Capt. Slade; H. Stanly Marksmen, Capt. Anderson; I. Lexington Wild Cats, Capt. Hargrove; K. Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

1. Chatham Rifles,	Captain Ihrie,	Comp'y	A.
2. Wilkes Valley Guards,*	" Stokes,	"	B.
3. Ellis Guards,	" Love,	"	C.
4. Beattie's Ford Riflemen,	" Houston,	"	D.
5. Mountain Boys,	" Corbet,	"	E.
6. Tar River Guards,	" Perry,	"	F.
7. Davis Sweepstakes,	" Kelly,	"	G.
8. Franklin Rifles,	" Green,	"	H.
9. Sandy Creek Rough and Ready,	" Jackson,	"	I.
10. Poplar Spring Grays,	" Spivey,	"	K.

Stationed at Garysburg.

*The Wilkes Valley Guards, having gone into the State troops, the Monroe Light Infantry, Capt. McRae, is substituted, and will occupy the same place in the 5th Regiment as that occupied by the Wilkes Valley Guards.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Stephen Lee; Lieut. Colonel, R. G. A. Love; Major, Capt. Briggs.

COMPANIES.—A. Jackson Volunteers, Capt. Coleman; B. Madison Light Infantry, Capt Peak; C. Black Mountain Boys, Capt McElroy; D. Rutherford Riflemen, Capt Lee; E. Rutherford Volunteers, Capt. Leaventhrope; F. Haywood Rangers, Capt Love; G. Jefferson Davis Macon County Guards, Capt Angel; H. Henderson Guards, Capt Shipp; I. King's Mountain Grays, Capt Briggs; K. Buncombe Guards, Capt Thrash.

Stationed at Raleigh.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A. Washington Grays, Capt Sparrow; B. Hyde Volunteers, Capt Leath; C. Tar River Boys, Capt Johnston; D. Hertford Light Infantry, Capt Sharpe; E. Currituck Atlantic Rifles, Capt Lindsey; F. Roanoke Guards, Capt Lamb; G. Company B of Martin County, Capt Clement; H. Washington County Volunteers, Capt Gilliam; I. John Harvey Guards, Capt Johnson; K. Independent Grays, Capt. Cobden.

Stationed at Hatteras and Ocracoke.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

A. Bladen Guards, Capt G Tait; B. Bladen Light Infantry, Capt Robt. Tait; C. Holmes Riflemen, Capt Chesnut; D. Independent Blues Capt Williams; E. Robeson Rifle Guards, Capt Norment; F. Columbus Guards, No. 1, Capt Ellis; G. Onslow Grays, Captain Reed; H. Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, Capt Hawes; I. Columbus Guards, No. 3, Captain George; K. Scotch Boys, Capt Malloy.

Stationed at Wilmington.

NINTH REGIMENT.

C. C. Tew, Colonel.

Orange Guards,	Captain Jones,	Company	A.
Guilford Grays,	" Sloan,	"	B.
Goldsboro' Rifles,	" Craton,	"	C.
Goldsboro' Volunteers,	" Whitaker	"	D.
Wilson L't. Infantry,	" Barnes,	"	E.
Pitt Volunteers,	" Singeltary,	"	F.
Marlboro' Guards,	" Morrill,	"	G.
Dixie Rifles,	" Strong,	"	H.
N. Carolina Guards,	" Whitfield,	"	I.
Tuckahoe Braves,	" Wooten,	"	K.

To this Regiment the Artillery Company, under command of Capt. Pender, will be attached.

TENTH REGIMENT.

A. German Volunteers, Capt Kornelson; B. Rifle Guards, Capt Meares; C. Cabarrus Blackboys, Capt Atwell; D. Cape Fear Riflemen, Capt. Hawkins; E. Sampson Rangers, Capt. Faison; F. Fair Bluff Volunteers, Capt Smith; G. Columbus Guards, No. 4, Capt Stanly; H. Columbus Guards, No. 2, Capt Toon; I. Confederate Grays, Capt Dennison; K. Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt McRae.

Stationed at Forts Caswell and Johnston.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

1. Town Fork Invincibles,	Capt Westmoreland,	Co.	A.
2. Mountain Boys,	" Pepper,	"	B.
3. Blueridge Rifle'n	" Graves,	"	C.
4. Davidson Guards,	" Leach,	"	D.
5. Forsyth Grays,	" Wharton,	"	E.
6. Surry Marksmen,	" Gilmer,	"	F.
7. Mountain Tigers,	" Waugh,	"	G.
8. Yadkin Gray Eagles,	" Connelly,	"	H.
9. Forsyth Riflemen,	" Belo,	"	I.
10. Forsyth South-rons,	" Miller,	"	K.

Stationed at Danville.

Arms will be issued to the troops as soon as they are organized into a regiment and mustered into the service.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Miss Nancy Fishel,	Wm. E. Spach,
David S. Hodgin,	Miss T. L. Spach,
March & Hampton,	George W. Taylor,
Phebe R. Hedgecock,	Miss E. Western,
Messrs. Lamb & Co.,	D. E. White,
Miss Mattie E. Smith,	James Ziglar,
Mrs. Cloey Steward.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices. Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

Take Notice!

THOSE indebted to me will confer a favor by paying up immediately. My books have been placed in the hands of E. A. Vogler, Esq., for settlement. J. F. SHAFFNER.

Salem, May 31, 1861. 6-tf.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

WE earnestly request all persons indebted to our firm, "to walk up to the Captain's office and settle." Under the operations of an act passed by the Legislature at the late extra session, we cannot coerce payment; but taking it for granted that most ought to be honest, and that all honest men are gentlemen, we ask you to settle your accounts by notes, and to renew notes of long standing. There is no "trick" in this, as the 4th section of the act will show. This renewal will not make old debts collectable. We only wish to know who will settle, taking it for granted that those who will not thus settle, never intend to pay under any circumstances.

H. M. LASH & CO.

May 31, 1861. 6-tf.

To the Public.

OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef henceforth for CASH ONLY.

☞ All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them. J. P. ERNST.

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1861. 4-3m.